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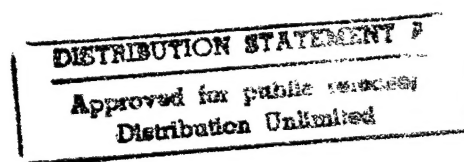
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8 July 1982

Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 226



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8 July 1982

WORLDWIDE REPORT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 226

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE JAMMING ENDS--The jamming by Argentina of BBC broadcasts to the country and to the Falkland Islands has ceased. Engineers in Britain say it ended before the scheduled transmissions yesterday of the BBC English language program "Calling the Falklands" and the BBC's Spanish service to Argentina. The jamming began on 3 May and initially affected the Spanish service before it was extended. Recently it became more intensive, but it is not clear how effective it has been. [Text] [TA160411 London BBC World Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jun 82]

USSR-SWEDEN RADIO-TV PROTOCOL--Moscow, 3 Jun, TASS--The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting (Gosteleradio) and the Swedish National Radio have signed a working protocol on cooperation in 1982 here today. It provides for a further increase in radio broadcasts about the life of the Soviet and Swedish peoples and mutual assistance in the preparation of programs about the most important events in the USSR and Sweden. Special attention is paid to material devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 3 Jun 82 LD]

YUGOSLAVIA, TURKEY RADIO, TV ACCORD--A protocol on cooperation between Yugoslav radio and television and Turkish radio and television was signed in Pristina today, providing for exchange of programs, cadres and equipment, "which is to contribute to better informing and rapprochement of the peoples and nationalities of the two countries, and to learning better about the social and political situation in them." [Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 2 Jun 82 AU]

CSO: 5500/2270

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

CABLE LINK WITH CANADA--Canberra, 28 May (AFP)--More than 1,000 submarine repeaters will be used in the new cable from Sydney to Vancouver. Announcing this today, Minister for Communications Neil Brown said the new Anzcan overseas communications cable would involve the establishment of a new factory near Sydney costing U.S.\$10 million and providing work for nearly 300. The contract to supply and install the cable, costing U.S.\$300 million was won by STC of the United Kingdom, while the Nippon Electric Company of Japan at a cost of U.S.\$30 million will install a spur line between Norfolk Island off the coast of Australia and Auckland, New Zealand, so linking the three points together. It will be a boost to telecommunications production in Australia and improves Australia's telecommunications with New Zealand and Canada. [Text] [BK281313 Hong Kong AFP in English 1215 GMT 28 May 82]

CSO: 5500/5838

REPORTER TELLS TROUBLE OF DACCA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Dacca HOLIDAY in English 23 May 82 pp 3, 7

[Article by Musleh A. Tarek]

[Excerpt] The number of applications for approval of new telephone connections pending before the Dacca Telephone region authority (Dacca city) is around 55 thousand.

Of these about 7 thousand applications have remained pending since 1974 due to shortage of cables and lack of capacity of the different exchanges of the Dacca telephone region.

Out of these 55 thousand applications, about 30 thousand have been lying in the central exchange, 15 thousand in the Maghbazar and Sher-e-Bangla nagar exchange and the rest in the Gulshan exchange.

The growth rate of approved subscribers of Dacca telephone region has fallen far below the targets. The reliability of telephone services to the existing consumers also shows no sign of improvement.

The demand for telephone connections has been increasing every day in the Dacca city. But no serious step has so far been taken to cope with the situation either by raising the number of exchanges or replacing the time-worn F-1 and EMD type automatic exchanges.

The F-1 and EMD type automatic exchanges supplied by West Germany have become outdated as they are prone to develop technical defects. However, the telephone authority has started removing the F-1 type exchanges to connect all automatic telephone lines with the EMD type exchanges.

Capacity

The Dacca telephone region has now an overall capacity of around 60 thousand telephone lines. The most crowded exchanges are Gulshan and Maghbazar with five and ten thousand capacity respectively.

Currently, there are nine automatic exchanges in Dacca including Narayanganj. The central exchange is to bear the heaviest load which has exceeded the

actual capacity of 19,000 lines and the capacities of Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Mirpur and Narayanganj exchanges are 9,000, 3600, and 300 lines respectively.

Despite the rush of new applications for telephone connection, the Dacca telephone region has no immediate plan of massive expansion of their services except setting up a 10,000 line telephone exchange at Nilkhet.

It is learnt that the general telephone subscribers have been facing serious problems due to frequent disruptions of telephone connections, disturbances by cross-connections and absence of dial tone.

CSO: 5500/7155

OFFICIAL TELLS PLANS TO EXPAND TELECOM SYSTEM

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Rear Admiral M A Khan, Chif of Naval Staff and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator, said on Tuesday that the Government had attached priority to the plan to link the thana headquarters with subdivision, districts and the capital through tele-communication.

The DCMLA, who is also Adviser in-charge of the Ministry of Communication, addressing a Press conference in Dacca, said that 44 thana headquarters, which were now outside the telecommunication network, would have public call offices within next two to three years.

He said that in view of its importance in overall development of the country the Government had paid special attention to the development of telecommunication system in Dacca and other places of the country. This policy would also be reflected in the next year's Annual Development Plan, said.

Crash Programme

The DCMLA said that a crash programme was underway for the speedy development of telephone system. He said that there was a proposal to enable Telephone and Telegraph Board to obtain loans from the commercial banks to implement the crash programme.

He said that a total of Taka 321 crore had been earmarked for T&T Board in the Second Five Year Plan (1980-85). The next financial year's allocation amounted to Taka 60 crore, he said.

Rear Admiral Khan said that all district headquarters would be linked with the capital through Subscribers' Trunk Dialing system (STD) By the end of nexth financial year. He said that district headquarters of Jamalpur, Tangail and Patuakhali would receive STD connections by the end of next year.

He said that SFYP planned for installation of over 75,000 lines hroughout the country. With the propoer execution of all the development programmes, the country would have another 12,800 telephone lines during next financial year, he said adding that the capacity of the exchanges in Dacca city would also be expanded to meet the growing demand of the subscriberrs.

The DCMLA said that following the replacement of telecommunication satellite (Intersat-4) over the Indian Ocean, the Betbunia earth satellite station was being modified. The work on modification would be completed by next month. He said that another satellite station at Kalibabad was now in operation.

Rear Admiral Khan said that the country at present had 389 automatic and manual telephone exchanges with equipped capacity of 1,52,444 lines. The exchanges had now 1,04,973 working connections, he said.

Dacca Exchanges

The DCMLA said that eight telephone exchanges in and around Dacca city had 56,000 working connections as against the equipped capacity of 62,000 lines. He said that the number of pending demand for telephones at the moment was about 28,000.

He said that T&T Board did not have necessary funds for providing new lines. A new telephone line in the city costs T&T about Taka 26,000 to Taka 28,000, he said.

Describing the capacity of telex exchanges as sufficient, the DCMLA said that T&T Board was capable of installing more telex lines in view of the availability of adequate lines.

Complaints

Replying to a question, Admiral Khan said that T&T Board in Dacca city received, on an average, 800 to 850 complaints daily from the subscribers.

On the delay in delivery of telephone bills to the subscribers he said that instructions had been issued to keep the telephone bills in the telephone building for the first five days of the month so that the subscribers could collect their bills from there personally. If any body failed to collect his bill, it would be sent by post as usual.

On the complaint regarding excess bills, the DCMLA said, a committee headed by a T&T official not below the rank of a director, would take the average amount billed for a period of six months and correct the bill, if necessary.

He said that T&T would be able to deliver a new Telephone Directory after two months.

The DCMLA told a questioner that the total outstanding amount with T&T subscribers was Taka nine crore upto May 1, 1982. He said that Taka five crore had been realised as arrear from the subscriber after the proclamation of Martial Law.

CSO: 5500/7156

GENERAL ERSHAD OPENS TELEVISION RELAY STATION

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 11 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] MAIJDI COURT (Noakhali, June 10: The Chief Martial Law Administrator, Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, said here today that the code of broadcast for Bangladesh Television should have to be formulated keeping in view the national goals and objectives, reports BSS.

Inaugurating the country's seventh TV relay station the CMLA stressed the imperative need for effective utilisation of this particular communication medium for inspiring the people to participate in the socio-economic development programmes.

He said, the main objective of media in an independent and sovereign country was to extend communication support to the people in achieving their cherished goal. The media through their sincere efforts should forge close links between the people and the Government.

The CMLA said that Television was now recognised as an effective medium for imparting education and dissemination of information besides means of recreation. This medium is to be utilised in a bigger way in socio-economic life of the people instead of confining its role within urban-oriented recreation, he pointed out.

General Ershad said that the role of mass media could not be completed without reflecting the hopes and aspirations of the people and their religious and social values.

He expressed the hope that Bangladesh Television would remain alive to its responsibility and play its role in all fields education, literature and culture.

The CMLA said, television had a tremendous impact on the life of the people and observed that it should discard programmes inconsistent with national objectives and values however recreative and attractive those might be.

Earlier speaking on the occasion, the Secretary, Ministry of Information Mr Khorshed Alam said that with the commissioning of the TV relay station at Maijdi Court, 85 per cent area of the country would now come under TV network.

He said, two more relay stations at Rangamati and Cox's Bazar would be commissioned shortly to bring the entire country under TV transmission.

The inauguration ceremony was attended, among others, by the Minister for Local Government, Mr Mahbubur Rahman and the Zonal Martial Law Administrator of Zone-D and GOC 33 Infantry Division, Major General M A Samad.

The country's seventh television relay station commissioned here today will cover an area of 60 miles in radius bringing the district of Patuakhali and off-shore islands within the BTV network.

Gen. Ershad formally inaugurated the station by switching on the transmitter at a ceremonial function held at the Town Hall. Later, he went round the technical section of the station.

The 10 kilowatt TV relay station at Maijdi Court has been erected at a cost of about Taka 85 lakh. The station started its test transmission from May 1 this year through channel number 12.

Two more TV relay stations, one each at Rangamati and Cox's Bazar, which have already been put on trial transmission will be commissioned shortly.

CSO: 5500/7157

BRIEFS

RANGPUR RADIO STATION--A 10 K.W medium wave transmitter replacing the old one was commissioned at Rangpur Station of Radio Bangladesh on Friday, reports BSS. The Bulgarian transmitter, which is one of latest designs was installed in record time. It is expected that reception in Rangpur and its surrounding areas will improve with the commissioning of the new transmitter. The Chief Martial Administrator, Lt General H.M Ershad ordered the installation of a new transmitter at Rangpur Station of Radio Bangladesh during his visit to Rangpur on April 20. [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 16 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 5500/7154

NORTHEAST SEEKS EARLY TELEVISION COVERAGE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Northeastern Council has sought the Planning Commission's approval for a Rs 28 crore plan to introduce television in that sensitive border region in the "shortest possible time involving minimum expenditure", reports UNI.

The Council has expressed the view that introduction of television in the region could not be postponed indefinitely. Besides, the setting up of a full-fledged Doordarshan Kendra at Gauhati in Assam as envisaged in the Sixth Plan would be 'woefully inadequate.'

The Council notes that the establishment of Doordarshan Kendras in each of the seven States in the region—Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram—and then expanding the coverage to hilly areas through additional transmitters is not only an expensive proposition but would take several years to complete.

The Council says the plan for installing television transmitters of different capacities at various places in the seven States is a "compromise between the ideal goal and the present position of a total absence of television in the region."

It has sought the Planning Commission's speedy sanction as the Council has no provision to meet the estimated outlay for this scheme. The Council says that its Non-Lapsable Fund (NLF) commitments are already so heavy that financial resources could not be released from this source, therefore, additional sources have to be found.

In addition to the transmitters, ten low power translators are also needed in some pockets where coverage is not available from

the main transmitter. The location of these translators will be decided after the transmitters are energised and survey of the field strength made.

The Council pleads for provision of a 12 television transmitters in the seven States.

The Council has sought clearance from the Planning Commission to take up the installation of seven of these television transmitters in the first phase. It has pressed for necessary allocation to proceed with this scheme without any delay to reduce the impact of Bangladesh television.

Under the plan, the Council has said since it would take time to select or acquire sites or construct buildings, it proposes to employ 'expedient measures' whereby they could hire or purchase outright buildings for housing low power transmitters.

The Council has suggested that where low power transmitters are not readily available, they could be imported.

The overall expenditure envisaged was Rs 25.7 crores by way of capital, two crores as annual recurring and Rs 1.80 crores as non-recurring revenue expenditure.

The working group on introduction of television in the north-eastern region had expressed the view that the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) would not be useful because of the difficult terrain. The group had recommended terrestrial transmitters.

INDIA

BRIEFS

'AIR' USES SATELLITE RELAY--All-India Radio [AIR] has started using satellite Insat-I 1A to relay the central news bulletins and other programs. Already listeners in Hyderabad and Ahmedabad are enjoying this benefit. The quality of the relay through the satellite has been found considerably superior to that of the shortwave beamed transmission hitherto provided. In the next few weeks another 12 stations of AIR, including Gauhati and Srinagar, are expected to be linked by Insat. They are being provided with the necessary receiving facilities. [Text] [BK071400 Delhi Domestic Service in English 120 GMT 7 Jun 82]

BROADCASTS THROUGH INSAT--NEW DELHI, June 7--Hyderabad and Ahmedabad stations of All-India Radio are now relaying national news bulletins and other programmes beamed through INSAT-1A. India's communications satellite, reports PTI. The satellite link facility is being used by AIR from 7 A.M. to 9.15 A.M. and between 7 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. Receiving facilities are being provided to 12 other stations of AIR, including Gauhati, and Srinagar. The quality of transmission through the satellite is found to be far better than that of the short-wave relay. [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 8 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 5500/7153

PACIFIC ISLAND NATIONS WANT TO PURCHASE SATELLITE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 May 82 p 2

[Article: "Palapa A Satellite Is Still of Use Though Its Mission Is Nearly Ended"]

[Text] The Palapa A Satellite, whose mission will be completed in mid-1983, can still be used for training and research and development activities for the Department of Communications.

This was confirmed by Achmad Thaher, secretary general of the Department of Communications, in response to a newsman's question regarding the interest of a number of South Pacific islands in buying the Palapa A satellite.

The satellite, which has 12 transponders that are used for communications purposes, was launched on 16 June 1976 and its effectiveness was to diminish within 7 years. At present it is positioned over Sri Lanka. Satellite B, with 24 transponders, will be launched in mid-1983 to replace the Palapa A satellite which cost \$76 million. No announcement has yet been made of the cost of the second satellite which is twice as powerful as the earlier satellite.

Nations in the group of South Pacific islands remain convinced that the Palapa A satellite will be economically worthwhile for 5 more years though it is believed to be of no value by the end of 1983. On that basis, these nations have conducted a number of negotiations on the possibility of purchasing this satellite.

Role of Columbia

A KOMPAS source explained that the strong desire on the part of a number of South Pacific island nations to purchase the Indonesian satellite arises from their opinion that the electronic capability of this satellite will enable it to carry out its mission for several more years.

They say that only the fuel in the satellite needs to be "replenished." The power of that fuel will diminish when its 7-year life ends. This caused the satellite orbit to waver.

The satellite, which is positioned at 3,600 kilometers above the earth's surface, could be refueled in the coming period by using the Columbia space vehicle as a workshop.

Repeated successful tests have been made of the Columbia vehicle while the possibility of refueling the communications satellite will be discussed with Hughes Aircraft, the company which built the satellite.

On questioning the KOMPAS source as to whether the refueling would be accomplished by Indonesia, considering its very crucial role, the source explained that no thought has yet been given to the matter because in addition to the satellite being of use despite its greatly diminishing effectiveness, by mid-1983 Indonesia will have the Palapa B satellite which is twice as powerful as the first satellite and its life possibly may be twice as long as that of Palapa A.

6804

CSO: 5500/8504

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG POWER OUTAGE--The transmission of the Guangdong television station was suddenly broken at 1835 hours on 6 June and did not return to normal until 2037 hours. At 1815 hours, the Guangzhou Municipal Power Company provisionally informed the departments concerned of the television station that power supply to the transmitter would be cut, as urgent repairs were needed following an accident to a power installation near the Zhongshan Memorial Hall. The power supply to the station was cut at 1835 hours. The station had a standby generator, but it failed to start because it had not been regularly maintained. As a result the transmission of television programs was interrupted for nearly 2 hours. Transmission was restored for 7 minutes at 2000 hours, but was cut again as the generator could not operate normally. The programs of the Guangdong radio station were simultaneously interrupted for the same reason. [Text] [HK070236 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 6 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/4019

BRIEFS

PHU CA TRANSMISSION STATION--Phu Cat District of Nghia Binh Province has commissioned a 40-watt ultrashortwave transmission station with a 40-km operational radius to support propaganda work on the party's lines and policies. The station is fully equipped in accordance with the specifications of the Central Radio and Television Commission. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82 BK]

NORTH-SOUTH TELEPHONE LINKS--The General Post and Telegraph Department on 4 June officially put into operation a new telephone network linking Hanoi with Danang and Ho Chi Minh cities and Minh Hai Province. As a result, telephone calls can now be made directly between Hanoi and 16 provinces along Route 1-A and Route 4. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 82 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARD--The Binh Tri Thien provincial post and telegraph sector has completed the installation of an automatic telephone switchboard in Dong Ha City. The switchboard, with a total of 400 lines, has been commissioned 2 months ahead of schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jun 82 BK]

DAC LAC TELEPHONE LINE--The postal office of Dac Lac Province recently completed a 70-kilometer telephone line linking Ban Me Thuot with (M'drak) districts. This is a mountainous area and workers have overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals in establishing this telephone line. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/5838

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DEPUTY MINISTER OUTLINES 1982-1985 POSTAL SERVICE PROGRAM

Prague PTT REVUE in Czech No 2, 1982 pp 34-39

[Article by Docent Engr Ivan Laska, CSc, federal deputy minister of communications:
"Tasks of the Post Office and Postal Newspaper Subscription Service in 1982-1985"]

[Text] The orientation of the 1981-1985 activity of the Post Office and PNS [Postal Newspaper Subscription Service] sector, similarly as of the other sectors within the Ministry of Communications, is set in the "Plan of Measures for Implementing the Conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress Within the Ministry of Communications."

Main attention and effort are directed primarily toward improving the quality of the provided services and, in accordance with the "Set of Measures for Perfecting the Planned Management System Within the Ministry of Communications After 1980," putting in place and perfecting a system for managing the quality of Post Office and PNS operations.

Audits by VLK CSSR [Federal People's Control Committee] in 1980 and 1981, and subsequent audits, investigations and examinations of accounts by departments of FMS [Federal Ministry of Communications], URS [Central Communications Directorate] in Prague, and URS in Bratislava, produced a series of important conclusions and suggestions for the elimination of the shortcomings in the operations of the Post Office and PNS. On the basis of the results of the audits conducted by the Federal People's Control Committee, the federal minister of communications issued "Measures for the Elimination of the Shortcomings Uncovered by the Federal People's Control Committee in Its Audit of Creating the Prerequisites for Ensuring the Quality of Postal Operations in the CSSR." This is an extensive set of 21 tasks for the deputy ministers of communications and departments of the Federal Ministry of Communications, and 15 and 14 tasks for the central directors of URS Prague and URS Bratislava respectively.

The securing of these demanding tasks and implementation of the adopted measures depend to a considerable extent on the quality of management in the Post Office and PNS sector. Significant from this point of view are the "Programs for the Development of the Management of Communications After 1980, Post Office and PNS Sector," that were prepared within the individual communications organizations, in line with the Set of Measures.

So far as 1982 is concerned, the appropriate tasks are a part of the individual communication organizations' implementation plans for 1982. These plans are closely linked to the results that the Ministry of Communications achieved in 1981.

The basic tasks and directions of activity for ensuring fulfillment of the annual implementation plans are contained in the directives that the minister of communications issues each year, and are discussed at an all-state economic-policy aktiv of the ministry. This was the case also in 1981 when the 11th All-State Aktiv, held in December in Bratislava and divided into a Post Office Section and a PNS Section, evaluated fulfillment of the 1981 tasks, amended and supplemented the existing tasks and also formulated new ones for 1982. The feasibility of evaluating collectively and professionally the results of activity in the year just ending, the setting of timely new tasks, the amending and supplementation of the measures already adopted --but always from the viewpoint of the overall objectives for the five-year period, and of the effective developmental documents and concepts of the ministry and of the given sector--are the greatest contribution and benefit of the all-state aktivs.

Let us comment briefly on the evaluation of the principal results achieved in 1981, since these are the basis for setting realistic tasks and objectives for 1982.

In the area of receiving mail and payments, the prerequisites were created for extended office hours at 1100 post offices, and the hours have been unified according to the size of the communities and the categories of post offices. To reduce waiting time, especially in the remittance of payments at the busiest post offices, 319 multiple check and money order windows have been set up since the issuance of the appropriate measures, and split shifts have been introduced at other post offices for the purpose of reinforcing the staff during the afternoon rush hours. The acquisition of Facit 2301 electronic duplex adding machines, to replace the already worn out Addo-X adding machines, is also helping to speed up the processing of money orders and other payment documents.

Despite these favorable results in the area of receiving, there are also other reserves, particularly in the way the staff treats the public and provides useful information to postal customers.

As the primary qualitative indicators in transporting mail, obligatory limits have been set for the delivery of letters and parcels. Checks showed that the individual organizations met these limits for 96.4 to 98.8 percent of the pieces of mail transported. The main causes of the delays were shortcomings in collection from letter boxes, understaffing of the workplaces, failure to observe the technological procedures in processing mail, frequent breakdowns of the railway mail cars, and delays in rail and air transport.

The mechanization of processing continued with the installation of an IPF 80/D semi-automatic letter sorting machine in Ostrava and the completion of the development of this machine. Five such machines were supplied from series production in 1981.

To eliminate heavy physical labor in the handling of parcels, a semi-automatic parcel sorting machine with conveyor belts was installed in Ceske Budejovice-Nemanice, already the eighth such system in Czechoslovakia. Installation of a similar system has been completed at the Liberec 2 railroad-station post office. The containerized transportation of mail underwent further growth and has already been introduced at 96 post offices. The number of containers transported in 1981 exceeded 100,000.

In mail delivery, through a redistribution of the motor vehicles, we have been able to motorize 120 more rural delivery routes. For greater efficiency in the use of the motor vehicles, mail boxes have been grouped together along the roads.

During the first three quarters of this year, through thorough control and by uncovering the sources of losses, the number of lost, damaged or stolen pieces of mail was reduced by 2.87 percent in comparison with the same period of last year.

In conclusion the Post Office Section established that the tasks formulated in the 1981 directive of the minister of communications were fulfilled.

The PNS successfully fulfilled the tasks in conjunction with the dissemination of party newspapers, and the planned number of copies was exceeded by about 3 percent. In comparison with the previous year, subscriptions to party newspapers increased considerably, and the number of subscribers (on 30 September 1981) rose by more than 100,000. Fulfillment of the set quality indicators and implementation of the PNS Rules contributed significantly to this result.

The orientation of the activity of the Post Office and PNS, and their tasks for 1982 are in accord with the aforementioned basic approach that has been projected into the 1982 directives of the minister of communications, and also into the conclusions of the Post Office and PNS Sections of the 11th All-State Aktiv (Bratislava, December 1981).

Because of their scope, it is not possible to list in this article (and even less to comment on) the individual tasks. Nor is this necessary, in view of the fact that the directives of the minister of communications have been made available to the individual organizations and have been elaborated into the principal tasks of the communications organizations; furthermore, appropriate political-organizational measures have been adopted--in cooperation with the local party and trade-union committees--to acquaint the workers with these tasks.

Basically the following principal tasks are involved:

To strive for further improvement of the quality of postal operations and consistently eliminate the shortcomings established by the Federal People's Control Committee. For upgrading the quality of postal operations as effectively as possible, to utilize the indicators of the quality of postal operations. In the case of establishments rated as quality grade II or lower, to apply the principle of the managers and workers' personal responsibility, and of linking their economic incentives to the quality of the provided services. To upgrade the managers' work, including an increase in the proportion of managers who fully meet the qualificational and other requirements.

To further reduce the waiting time in receiving, through suitable agitation and managing work, by suitably combining the work stations, by establishing multiple check and money order windows, and by equipping the work stations with small- and medium-scale mechanization. In agreement with the national committees, to complete the introduction of uniform office hours, in accordance with the size of the communities and the categories of post offices. To thoroughly evaluate the experience with uniform office hours (from the viewpoint of operations, the public, and effectiveness). To provide a more civilized environment, improve treatment of postal customers and ensure that they are better informed about the services provided, and also about their rights as well as their obligations.

In conjunction with the curtailment of the carriage of domestic mail by air, and with the lower limits on fuels and lubricants, to organize substitute surface transportation based on the railroad network. To utilize all local possibilities to reduce

the volume of mail transported by motor vehicles. At all organizations and both Central Communications Directorates, to create all the prerequisites for maintaining a higher proportion of railway mail cars in operating conditions, because these cars must take over the bulk of the load from the abolished highway and air routes. To discuss the feasibility of buying cars of a suitable type from the CSD [Czechoslovak State Railways]. And simultaneously to improve the quality of the dispatcher control of transportation.

To continue with the implementation of all the rationalization measures in the area of mail delivery, to expand the motorization of rural delivery routes through a redistribution of motor vehicles within the communications organizations, and to install additional mail boxes for letters and parcels.

To continue with the consistent implementation of the program for mechanizing and automating the technological processes within the Post Office and PNS, particularly with developing the machine processing of letters. In 1982, to place in operation IPF 80/D semi-automatic sorting machines at the Most, Prerov, Bratislava and Kosice transportation centers. To begin the installation of an automatic sorting line in Bratislava, of an automatic separating and cancelling machine in Bratislava and of five more semi-automatic letter-sorting machines in Prague, Cheb, Hradec Kralove, Brno and Nove Zamky. In accordance with the schedule of the machines' delivery and installation, to ensure at all the investor organizations the technical and technological conditions for the smooth flow of installation work. In actual operation, to concentrate all organizational efforts on the effective utilization of all such equipment and on optimizing the technological processes. The professional sections of the supervising organizations and the Central Communications Directorates must verify, within the framework of their controlling activity, that these machines are being used effectively and are being maintained as prescribed.

To ensure constant effectiveness of organization and control in the course of making more effective the PNS Rules and Regulations. Simultaneously to improve and make more economical deliveries of publications between the two republics, devoting special attention to Prague and Bratislava. To substitute highway transportation for the abolished air carriage of mail in transporting the Slovak dailies to Prague, and to ensure that these newspapers are distributed in Prague before noon.

To fulfill the qualitative indicator of PNS and the indicators of returned copies, and to explain the differences between organizations in order to achieve further improvement.

To attain significant progress in processing standard projects and to computerize the handling of PNS routines.

It can be said with full responsibility that fulfillment of the 1982 tasks will not be simple. It will be necessary to further utilize the existing reserves, to apply the experience of the foremost work stations, to set higher requirements regarding the quality of work, to consistently eliminate the known and uncovered shortcomings, to substantially improve the quality of managerial work and to orient it on the introduction of new nonconventional forms of work.

Emphasis must be placed on economy in using available resources, on effectiveness and rationalization of all work, including the suppression of manifestations of bureaucracy and the curtailment of useless paperwork, and on fulfilling the plan's

quantitative indicators parallel with upgrading the quality of those services where this is realistic, respectively to maintain economy even with the realization of an entire series of economization measures, particularly in the consumption of fuel and energy.

In 1982 it will be necessary to intensively develop a number of works of a conceptual or longer-term nature. These include particularly the following:

1. Reassessment of the Concept of the Development of the Post Office and PNS (prepared in 1974), and of the Amended Concept of the Development of the Post Office and PNS (prepared in 1980), with special attention to the new approaches caused particularly by the economy measures (fuels and lubricants), the orientation on rail transport, the requirements with respect to quality, and by other factors that affect operations and stem from the application of the Set of Measures, respectively from the plan for the seventh five-year period (especially for the period 1983-1985) and so on. This work will be carried out by the Federal Ministry of Communications, with the participation of the VUS [Communications Research Institute] and of selected specialists from URS Prague and URS Bratislava, and from other communications organizations.
2. Clarification of the task of technical development within the Post Office and PNS, also from the viewpoint of the existing TR [technical development] departments of the two URS's and RS's [communications directorates], with the objective of ensuring work related to territorial planning, the preparation of operational studies for the Post Office and PNS, regional concepts of the Post Office and PNS, and investment plans, including the ramifications of preparations by investors. The present situation cannot be regarded as satisfactory and well-managed.
3. Amendment of the Post Office and PNS investment program, particularly the construction of facilities where the main emphasis must be on transport (railroad-station post offices) and coordination with the Czechoslovak State Railways, in priority regions --ie., Prague, Bratislava, and North Bohemia Kraj (the basin region)--and in kraj centers. Greater activity is necessary in purposefully securing the construction of postal buildings within the framework of comprehensive housing construction, and the plans and needs for the coming 1986-1990 period must be clarified in due time, which is related to territorial planning.

It is likewise necessary to extensively employ the construction of telecommunications buildings as joint telecommunications and postal facilities; respectively, in conjunction with the construction of telecommunications buildings, to prepare in due time the reconstruction and utilization of existing buildings. Closer attention must be devoted to the optimization of the technological interrelations in conjunction with solving relocation problems.

The application of Decree No 162/80 Sb On Financing the Replacement of Capital Assets will be a significant contribution to the replacement and modernization of postal and PNS buildings. Pursuant to this decree, such replacement and modernization may be undertaken simultaneously with repairs costing up to 5.0 million korunas, provided that these costs do not exceed 50 percent of the actual cost of the capital assets. The costs of simultaneously undertaken repairs are not limited, and particularly investment limits and investment resources are not necessary for construction work undertaken in this manner. It will be necessary to utilize

these opportunities aggressively and to prepare the appropriate projects, already in the course of drafting the plan for 1983.

We must achieve that the ministry's construction capacities (RVS [Communications Construction Directorate] Prague, and TUS [Technical Center for Communication] Bratislava) begin the reconstruction and modernization of postal and PNS buildings; these plans are now being elaborated (at RVS).

For 1983, the experimental construction has been prepared in Central Bohemia Kraj of a standard post office building for a community of up to 5000 residents. The sad fact remains that, despite a number of standardization projects, the actual construction of such buildings has not been undertaken so far.

As before, special attention is being devoted to preparing the construction of the Malesice postal transport building, and now also to the reconstruction of the facilities of the transportation centers at the Prague Central and Prague Main Terminals.

Furthermore it is necessary to take objectively into account the needs of Post Office and PNS operations in preparing the investment plans of the ministry for the coming periods (1983-1985 and 1986-1990).

4. The development and production base for Post Office and PNS mechanization. It is a known fact that the Post Office is the only branch of communications that does not have ensured the development and production of its technical equipment in the economy's sphere of industrial production. Despite a series of measures by the Ministry of Communications and both URS's, no significant progress has been made in managing and securing development, nor in creating the Post Office's own production base. It is necessary to consider the problems of development and production systematically in accord with the needs and possibilities, to prepare the appropriate proposals together with measures for their realization, to make decisions and to implement them forcefully and consistently. We must achieve that development be closely linked to research at the Communications Research Institute in Prague where, with the integration of the former PL [Postal Laboratories] Zilina work station, capacity has been increased and simultaneously the prerequisites have been created for the elimination of the shortcomings in managing research within the Post Office and PNS sector. Development, just as any other activity, must be planned in the framework of the five-year plans, setting priorities and defining the division of labor among the individual work stations, the coordination of the entire cycle up to the preproduction and production sphere, the economic incentives of the top officials, designers and organizations, the responsibility for the development and production of entire plants that require production cooperation, etc. To this end it is necessary to create also the normative prerequisites ("Directive for Securing the Development of Equipment for Czechoslovak Communications . . ."), and especially to gradually build the ministry's own production base which, even with the unavoidable production cooperations, must be the guarantor of the development and production of equipment for mechanizing and automating the Post Office and PNS. Besides the capacities of both Technical Centers for Communications, it is necessary to utilize and integrate the capacities of the RVS plant in Zruc nad Sazavou where some products (letter boxes) already are being made and the prerequisites exist for the introduction of additional ones. With the definition of responsibility for developing, producing and complementing deliveries of equipment for the Post Office and PNS, and with the creation of the prerequisites for the coordination of this

activity by both Technical Centers for Communications, we may justifiably expect that further potential manufacturers will be found outside the Ministry of Communications (in analogy with the capacities for the production of control equipment in East Bohemia Kraj).

Planning and design activity is closely linked with the production of technical equipment for the Post Office and PNS. Here it is necessary to have, with sufficient lead time, proven technological studies of the transportation centers, regional redirecting centers and post offices of basic significance (cooperation between the communications directorates, postal directorates and postal transportation directorates on the one hand, and Strojprojekty on the other); furthermore, the pre-planning and planning documentation for new investments, and also for the reconstruction and modernization of existing facilities to make them suitable for the installation of new equipment.

Likewise linked to production is the securing of maintenance and repair capacities, and the servicing and technical care of Post Office and PNS equipment.

The supply of materials and equipment (mail bags, letter boxes, etc.) will have to improve, primarily within the activity of the two Technical Centers for Communications, and also through persistent requisitioning of materials and articles that are in short supply, by the communications organizations, including both Central Communications Directorates.

5. Automatic and mechanized processing of first-class mail, mechanized processing of parcels and printed matter, and small- and medium-scale mechanization. The construction of automatic and semi-automatic sorting lines for first-class mail, and of semi-automatic sorting lines for parcels, is proceeding essentially in accordance with the "Amended Concept of the Development of the Post Office and PNS Under the 7th Five-Year Plan," which is an unquestionable achievement. Nevertheless it is evident that, for example in Prague, the organizational aspects of such profound technological changes as the commissioning of an automatic sorting line (NEC) were not fully appreciated. This is then reflected unfavorably in the efficient utilization of the equipment and is causing considerable other difficulties (audit of the Federal People's Control Committee). Further delays in solving the problems at the postal transportation directorates, and in completing the solution of relations between the Prague Postal Transportation Directorate and the Prague Postal Directorate, cannot be tolerated.

Simultaneously closer attention must be devoted to the preparation and discussion of operational and technological studies and to the solution of operational and organizational problems, including the implications of the regulations governing the operations of the Post Office and PNS. Here the technological changes must be taken into account, and the regulations modified.

In a number of instances (large transportation centers) it will be necessary to rely on the importation of equipment. Here it will be necessary, similarly as in the past, to strive either for direct importation or for production cooperation, and hence also for close coordination, with the communications ministries of East Germany, the Soviet Union, Hungary and Poland, in such a way that coproduction of the IPF 80/D semi-automatic sorting machines will not remain an isolated action. The Communications Research Institute in Prague, and the PN [expansion unknown] Department within the Ministry of Communications must also play a role here.

Procurement of the means of small- and medium-scale mechanization has been plan-conforming and deliberate in recent years. In principle, imports undergo trial operation managed by the Communications Research Institute in Prague, and imported equipment is selected with due consideration for reasonable price (in comparison with the prices of other equipment) and the availability of repairs, spare parts and servicing. The imports are then assigned to use, singly or in groups, but priority is given to the large post offices in Prague, Bratislava and kraj centers, thus in such a way that ensures a high degree of utilization and greater savings. Monitoring of the utilization of imported equipment has been instituted, and appropriate measures have been adopted.

6. Optimization of postal transportation, and motorization of the postal delivery service. Similarly as in the other branches of the economy, the need to save fuel and lubricants, and also motor vehicles and professional drivers, has shifted sharply into the forefront of attention. The supply of fuels and lubricants in 1982 is reduced considerably in comparison with 1981: by 13 percent for gasoline and 7 percent for diesel fuel. For the coming 1983-1985 period we must tentatively anticipate a reduction of about 4.5 percent in the supply of diesel oil (in other words, savings of 1.5 percent a year), and about 7.5 percent in the case of gasoline (2.5 percent a year); all this in comparison with 1982. In 1982 the Ministry of Communications had to cope with the cancellation of seven air routes for the carriage of mail; in their place there is only the large capacity Prague-Bratislava-Kosice route on which TU 134 A aircraft are used. This again was due to economy measures by FMD [Federal Ministry of Transportation] to save fuels and lubricants. At the same time it is quite clear that the quality of Post Office and PNS services with respect to observing the prescribed delivery time depends on the transportation network, predominantly on the railroad network of the Czechoslovak State Railways; unlike in telecommunications and radio communication where information is transmitted by means of electromagnetic waves. In this situation the following are necessary:

--To comprehensively review the postal transportation network for the purpose of achieving further savings in fuels and lubricants, possibly without delaying the transportation of mail and publications. To this end even nonconventional methods should be used, including a mathematical approach (solution of problems of the "transportation problem" type).

--To check whether the limits on transportation time are realistic, for first-class mail and parcels as well as periodicals, where the provisions of Decree No 28/1980 regarding the delivery of publications on the same day that they appear cannot be met in isolated instances following the cancellation of air routes for the carriage of mail.

--To ensure the necessary railroad cars, specifically by leasing from the Czechoslovak State Railways and by utilizing the existing rolling stock more efficiently in 1981-1983 and by purchasing the necessary number of cars of the Zts and Fa types in 1984 and 1985. The results of intensive negotiations indicate that purchasing is realistic and will solve a problem of long standing.

--To further developed containerized transportation.

--To optimize with the help of mathematical methods the collection of mail from letter boxes (and perhaps also their location), the motorization of rural

delivery (for the purpose of its further development in accordance with the conditions of the organizations), using mail boxes and mail-storage boxes.

--In addition to the above measures, to gradually upgrade the fleet of motor vehicles (when replacing them) so as to reduce the specific fuel consumption and, of course, primarily to save fuels and lubricants, by reducing and curtailing the motor vehicles and routes that are not technologically efficient. Within the Ministry of Communications, saving fuels and lubricants must not be the concern solely of the Post Office and PNS, but also of the other services as well. To this end it is necessary to substantially perfect the system of monitoring (by sectors as well as uniformly for the entire ministry), which will permit more thorough analyses and thus also responsible management.

7. Further perfection of the set of qualitative indicators and introduction of a system for managing quality. Experience with the introduction of quality indicators has been favorable, even though--so far as classification of the okres communications administrations and regional postal administration into quality grades is concerned--there is understandable effort to get into quality grade I, and thereby to obtain resources for the wage fund, in accordance with the methods now in force. To a considerable extent this tendency ties in with the subjective nature of evaluation, but this cannot be excluded because of the selected system of indicators. Control activity is the instrument for raising quality by eliminating the uncovered shortcomings. However, practical experience confirms that in most cases control is able to eliminate shortcomings only temporarily, until they recur, and therefore control activity conducted in this manner has no significant effect on raising quality. Thus it is necessary to develop a system for the comprehensive management of quality that will include also technical (technological) control. Such a system cannot be regarded as identical with existing internal control within the Ministry of Communications. The introduction of a system for managing the quality of technological processes within the Post Office and PNS must start out from a concept and must include the appropriate organizations and technical measures. For these reasons, the appropriate task has been included in the "Program for the Development of Management After 1980 in the Post Office and PNS Sector."

Work has been completed on the methods of monitoring the transit time and flows of mail and postal packets, using the methods of mathematical statistics, and to obtain reliable and reproducible results so far as transit time is concerned. Therefore the efforts to improve the quality of the provided services will necessarily lead to the perfection of the qualitative indicators and to the introduction of a system for managing quality.

8. Postal Checks and Money Orders

Since the change of the tariffs for postal services in 1979, there has been a certain decline of operations in terms of the number of postal money orders. Rationalization efforts within the Ministry of Communications also have led to a series of measures that are being implemented gradually and are known within the Post Office sector. Simultaneously, however, joint studies by the Federal Ministry of Communications, the Czechoslovak State Bank and the Federal Ministry of Finance have been going on since 1981 to streamline postal checks and money orders and to subject the present system to comprehensive analysis. The result of these studies has been a document that contains a series of measures for the individual organs and was

signed in December 1981 by the ministers of communications and finance, and by the chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank. It will be advisable to discuss these measures in a separate article. This important initiative is a further step in what is now a joint effort to perfect the system of payments. Simultaneously work has started at the Communications Research Institute in Prague and at the Research Institute for the Financial and Credit System on a new task in the state plan for economic research: "Innovation of the System of Payments." The purpose of this research task is "innovation of a higher order," the conceptual solution of a system for cashless and paperless transfers using computers. However, this is a long-term program, and therefore it is the more important not to delay the research work in question. Simultaneously a research task has been assigned to develop a new terminal for postal (cash) payments and to design a corresponding technological system.

A serious problem is also the uniform computer processing of the routines included in SIPO (centralized collection of payments from the population). At the end of 1981, the PN Department of the Federal Ministry of Communications issued "Principles for Unifying the Centralized Collection of Payments From the Population in the CSSR." At present further talks are being held and measures are being adopted to utilize the computer capacity available within the ministry; the procedure for unifying and computer processing of the SIPO routines has been the subject of considerable criticism.

9. Postal Newspaper Subscription Service. In 1982, a new system has been worked out for importing periodicals and is now being discussed with FUTI [Federal Press and Information Office] regarding introduction as of 1983 (or 1984). We may regard as a significant result and simplification for the Ministry of Communications the change that will apply already as of 1983; under it central organs will import periodical from their own foreign exchange.

The tasks of PNS have been clarified and are set. But I find it necessary to mention with criticism the slow progress in computerizing administrative work within PNS. The work that is being conducted within the framework of Rationalization Target Program R 11 is proceeding too slowly, and the quality of coordination and management is poor. The Ministry of Communications is adopting new measures in this direction.

In conclusion I would like to mention a factor that is one of the most important ones for the Post Office and PNS sector: utilization of the workers' abilities and initiative, the upgrading of their skills, the improvement of managerial work, and the stabilization of personnel.

The basic personnel problem is the high turnover, and a certain decline in the quality of the personnel associated with the high turnover rate. The causes are known, they have been explored also in surveys, and we will not dwell on them here. Solutions likewise have been proposed. It is now necessary to choose suitable measures and to implement them consistently and purposefully. This is the present task of the Federal Ministry of Communications and of both URS's. Which does not mean that communications organizations should wait with the solution of their personnel problems. The exact opposite is true. At the same time the most urgent is the area of postal transportation where the situation, in terms of turnover, age structure and the structure of skills, is simply intolerable.

A further task is to upgrade the quality of managers in the Post Office and PNS and thereby to improve management. This task will likewise lead to specific outputs, i.e., measures.

It is necessary to increase the number of workers with technical training (mechanical engineering, electrical engineering), including workers in top posts. I regard as intolerable the situation at the operations laboratories where--for example at the communications directorates in Central Bohemia, South Bohemia, North Bohemia, East Bohemia, West Slovakia and East Slovakia Krajs--there is not one staff member specializing in problems of the Post Office and PNS. At the same time there is an entire series of timely tasks, and their number at these large organizations will increase further. If the appropriate top officials still fail to recognize this fact, it will be necessary to resort to directive measures. In the same manner it will be necessary to beef up the technical development departments, and to separate the problems of territorial planning and investment preparation from the other problems.

Important and timely is also a reassessment (analysis) of the present system of education and further training within the Post Office and PNS sector. On the basis of negotiations among the Federal Ministry of Communications, UIS [Central Information Service] and the Communications Research Institute in Prague, the present situation will be evaluated and, in the next step and in context with the system of adult education that is being planned, a suitable system will be proposed that will utilize also the information gained abroad (from the literature and study tours). The primary objective is a complete system of education and training for workers changing over to new equipment, the upgrading of skills, and the training of managerial personnel. It is evident that the elements of such a system will have to be introduced gradually, and that introduction will be a long-term process.

Close attention will be devoted also to the application and utilization of the results of social surveys and ergonomic studies within the Post Office and PNS. Additional studies will focus on postal transportation and sorting, public relations, and self-service (user and operational aspects).

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CSO: 5500/3011

PHONE COMPANY OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENTS PRAISED

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 May 82 p 2

[Text]

A new Digital Multiple and Traffic Operator Position system was officially opened at the Telephone Company last Tuesday, by Information Minister Senator Nigel Barrow who lauded the company for its response to large and sophisticated demands.

Senator Barrow who spoke at a function held later at the Barbados Hilton, said that examples of the company's response to such demands included the work done for the visit to Barbados last month of the American President Ronald Reagan.

He said also that it gave him great satisfaction that it was now possible to dial from Barbados directly to any part of the world.

He pointed out that Government had recently approved a new rate structure recommended by Cable and Wireless for International Direct Dialling, and that one of the immediate benefits of the new structure was that by using the International Direct Dialling System, calls will be at a cheaper rate than calls placed through an operator.

In addition, the Minister said that use of the reduced rate of the period 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. daily and all day on Sunday, will make it even cheaper for Barbadians to make calls overseas.

The Information Minister said that according to his understanding, subscribers

served by the Grazettes Exchange will in a short time enjoy the facilities of International Direct Dialling and the system will then be available throughout the island.

He also said Government now controlled some 573 133 shares in the company, which according to Senator Barrow reflected the administration's "recognition of the vital role played by this system in the growth of a developing country such as ours."

He also touched on the role of the telephone which he pointed out had been instrumental in transforming the world into a global unit, linked by a net work of signals and voices, giving countries neighbours at the other end of the earth.

Said Senator Barrow: "The need to communicate has always been fundamental to social intercourse, rational development and technological advancement."

"The telephone, since its inception, has been at the heart of every major event that has occurred, crossing political frontiers and easing tensions created by cultural differences," the Minister added.

He queried what other medium was a "hot line" instrumental in cooling situations.

The function was attended by a number of top officials from the company.

BRIEFS

SHIP-TO-SHORE RADIO--The local fishing industry has been given another boost in the area of emergency services with the provision of advanced radio communications to the Government's Fisheries Division. The division has been equipped by Government with a Very High Frequency (VHF) ship-to-shore Regency Polaris radio and has also received three mobile two-way radios from the Central Emergency Relief Organisation (CERO). The equipment is part of the steps Government is taking to reduce the possible damage and dislocation to the fishing industry through a hurricane. Fisheries will use the VHF radio to monitor fishing boat radio activity, assist the Coast Guard in locating missing boats and enable the division's mechanics to talk to fishermen and provide advice on emergency repair of engines and equipment while at sea. The mobile radios will be used for communication between the Fisheries Office and tractors or other vehicles used to provide emergency hauling-up services. [Text] [Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 30 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 5500/7545

PLANS FOR GIANT C & W ANTENNA DISH MOVING AHEAD

Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 31 May 82 p 2

[Text] Plans for the giant Cable and Wireless satellite dish in Devonshire are set to be submitted for final approval within the next few months.

Structural details on the 90 feet high dish are now being completed by the Japanese manufacturers Mitsubishi and are expected to arrive in Bermuda "very shortly".

Mr. John Fuge, company engineering manager, said: "Things should be starting to happen very soon. We have an awful lot of things to get through in the next three months including final planning permission, of course. But we have a deadline from our point of view, in order to meet the growing traffic demands."

The \$18 million project along a protected Devonshire ridgeline includes a major building scheme as well as the erection of the 97-foot diameter dish. The Cable and Wireless target date for completion is in 1984 when existing submarine cables will be reaching the end of their working lives.

"This is a major building project. The dish is not the only thing," said Mr. Fuge. "There is a new power house that has to go up to provide generators, a new technical building both of which have to be linked into this project. Some of the building should be finished by Christmas."

Cable and Wireless is anxious to speed the project through not only because the existing submarine cable "will be on borrowed time in 1984-85" but also because its capacity is now full. "The number of channels required through Bermuda is going up all the time," said Mr. Fuge.

"Bermuda is a transit point for traffic coming up from the Caribbean. The capacity of the direct cable from Bermuda to the United States is full and we are having to use spare capacity in the cable going to Canada to route traffic to the U.S."

Mr. Fuge said that the company is concerned over environmental complaints about the giant dish, which will be visible from North Shore to Kilderry Estate and St. Brendan's Hospital.

"We have done everything we can at the lower level to prevent people getting a great eyeful as they drive along Middle Road. There is a certain amount of planting on the site.

"But you have to remember that this dish stands 90 feet high and having trees on an antenna farm is completely alien because they would absorb the signals they are trying to receive.

"We intend to keep talking to the National Trust on all these things. We would be foolish not to because they can offer a lot of assistance and very valuable advice."

CSO: 5500/7546

NEW CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL RADIO STATION INAUGURATED

San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 25 Apr 82 p 6-A

[Article by Enoc Hernandez]

[Text] Turrialba--The Turrialba Cultural Broadcasting Station went into operation yesterday with broadcasts of a variety of music and some educational programs. The inauguration was held at the Turrialba city hall where the station is located. Prince Philip von Liechtenstein presided at the ceremonies.

He came especially for this ceremony from Liechtenstein, a country of 157 square kilometers located in Central Europe between Austria and Switzerland.

He is interested because he is president of the Institute for the Development of Adult Education in America, an organization which finances the Costa Rican Institute for Educational Radio [ICER]. This body plans to sponsor a total of 28 cultural broadcasting stations, one of which is that of Turrialba.

Among those present, in addition to the prince, were Harry Wohlstein, minister of Public Security, as President Carazo's representative; Jorge Rivera, the mayor of the municipality; and Rodolfo Salas, president of the local council.

Wohlstein expressed his gratification with regard to the establishment of these cultural broadcasting stations which he felt is a means of blocking the signals from foreign broadcasting stations which advocate ideas contrary to our democracy.

He said that in May the frequencies of all Costa Rican broadcasting stations will be changed, and the establishment of other stations will be encouraged, in order to cover the entire dial.

Radio Talamanca is now broadcasting in the Bribri language under the ICER program and the operation of a similar station in Nicoya will begin soon.

The station which was inaugurated yesterday in Turrialba cost \$30,000 and is managed by a local administrative committee over which the present mayor of Turrialba presides.

This group is planning agricultural development programs. It is coordinating this endeavor with officials of the Tropical Agronomy Center for Research and Training and the Atlantic University Center. It is also supported by the Turrialba Lyric Company, since one of its members, Alvaro Carpio, was one of the station's sponsors. The station operates on a frequency of 1600 khz for Turrialba.

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CSO: 5500/2250

BRIEFS

CUBAN-MEXICAN TELEPHONE LINE--Havana, (AIN)--Friday at 1400 hours, in a conversation with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro inaugurated a direct telephone connection by satellite between the two countries. In his conversation with Lopez Portillo, Fidel Castro, after warmly greeting him, reiterated the support of the Government and people of Cuba for the work being done by the Mexican president. He wished him health and success in his work. Fidel pointed out that the new telephone line strengthens even more the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the Cuban and Mexican people. As to Lopez Portillo, he sent warm greetings from the Mexican people to the Cuban people and especially to Fidel Castro. Among those who attended the ceremony were Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo, vice president of the Council of State and minister of transportation; Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat; and Pedro Guelmes, Central Committee member and minister of communications. Also present at the inauguration were Fernando de Garay, Mexican under secretary of transportation and communications; Perez Correa, director general of Mexican Telecommunications; and Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Rodolfo Echeverria Ruiz. With the inauguration of this line, there are now open five telephone canals, a telephone support canal for 46 telegraph canals via satellite and there is an immediate prospect of increasing this to 10 telephone canals. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 May 82 p 1] 9204

CSO: 5500/2249

COMMUNICATIONS CONTRACT TO BE APPROVED

PY190140 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 18 May 82 p 12

[Excerpt] The Public Works and Communications Commission of the Chamber of Deputies this week will approve the bill which ratifies the agreements that were entered into between the national government and the Algemene Bank Nederland of the Netherlands for the supply, setting up and financing of the equipment for the communications system for the Chaco region. This will be made through the Philips Communicatie Corporation.

The financing of the works will be done through two loans. The first loan covers 20 percent of the value of the contract and it will be refunded in 10 consecutive and equal installments which will be amortized every 6 months with 2 and 1/2 years of grace. The interest rate will be of 12 percent per year with a commission of 0.5 percent and a set commission of 3/8 [percent].

The second loan will cover 80 percent of the value of the contract and it will be refunded in 16 consecutive and equal installments, which will be amortized every 6 months. This loan will have 2 and 1/2 years of grace and the interest rate will be of 12 percent. The mentioned loans amount to approximately 50 million Dutch florins.

The contract that was signed with the Philips Corporation last year for the communications system for the Chaco region includes: a microwave link with 960 telephone channels plus a spare channel for television broadcasting and a secondary system with 60 telephone channels.

This is a system for rural and urban telephone communications, and will be connected to the mobile telephone system according to the requirements of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTELCO). It will also include a mobile telephone system for the city of Asuncion which will have access to the public telephone network.

The contract that was signed with the above-mentioned corporation will be financed with the loan that was extended by the Algemene Bank Nederland of the Netherlands.

Following the approval of the contracts by the public works and communications commission, they must be reviewed and approved by the economy and budget commissions.

CSO: 5500/2284

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

ARAB COMPUTER FOR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 May 82 p 7

[Article: "Project for Arabization of Communications Symbols Completed in Preparation for Use of Arab Computer for Satellite Communications"]

[Text] The Arab Organization for Specifications and Standards has completed preparing a plan to Arabize telecommunications symbols in preparation for using a special Arabic computer for satellite communications. The organization has also prepared another project for Arabizing telex communications.

This statement was made by 'Adnan 'Awni, the organization's secretary general. He said, "We have prepared a standard code in Arabic in the form of a standard specification to be used in the special computer for satellite communications between the Arab countries." He indicated that this project assumes special importance as a complementary step to the Arab satellite project.

In a statement to the newspaper, AL-WAHDAH, which came out yesterday in Abu Dhabi Mr 'Awni added, "The code will be presented to the organization's board of directors for final approval at a meeting that is to be held next October. After that western countries that manufacture communications computers will be asked to produce this Arabic computer according to the specifications we arrived at so that it can be made commonly available to all the Arab countries."

Regarding the Arabization of telex communications he said, "The plan will be presented at the next meeting of the organization's board of directors. It is based on the principle of Arabizing the letters used in [sending a] telex. This requires that special equipment be manufactured for that purpose according to standard Arab specifications. That is, implementation of this project will facilitate and universalize use of this means in the Arab countries, and this will increase and strengthen communications between Arab countries."

The Arab Organization for Specifications and Standards was established in 1967 by virtue of an agreement which was signed by Arab countries. The objectives of that organization were to set down standard specifications for Arab products in all areas. So far, specifications for about 500 objects have been drawn up, and work is continuing [on other specifications] in 23 technical committees.

8592

CSO: 5500/4724

IRAN

BRIEFS

'IRNA' INTERNATIONAL SATELLITE NETWORK--Tehran, 10 June (IRNA)--The first line of the international satellite network of IRNA opened this morning. The line will enable the news agency to send news to its six major branches in various parts of the world simultaneously with Tehran, via London. Direct contacts with news agencies of brother and friendly countries will also become possible. Prior to the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, only Western news agencies, attached to the cancerous network of news imperialism, enjoyed such privileges. The opening of the line is the third phase of expanding the overseas activities of IRNA. In the past one and half years, IRNA has established more than 18 branches and the transmitters of the news agency operate over 16 hours a day. At present five overseas bureaus of IRNA put out daily bulletins. [Text] [LD102114 Tehran IRNA in English 2009 GMT 10 Jun 82]

CSO: 5500/2270

BENIN

EARTH STATION FOR WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS TO BE BUILT

Cotonou EHUZU in French 7 May 82 p 8

[Article by G. Adissoda: "Toward the Construction of an Earth Station at Abomey-Calavi"]

[Text] An agreement regarding the construction project for an international telecommunications earth station at Abomey-Calavi was signed yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (MAEC) in Cotonou between the People's Republic of Benin and the French Republic.

This agreement deals with the first segment of financing--300 million CFA francs out of a total cost of approximately 4,150 million CFA francs.

Seventy-five percent of this financing will be handled by the FAC (Aid and Cooperation Fund).

Acting on behalf of the People's Republic of Benin were Comrade Leon Blaise Ahouandogbo, deputy director general of the above-mentioned ministry, and Mr Antoine Foures, head of the Aid and Cooperation Mission on the French side.

This important project will be carried out by TELSPACE. It will help resolve the problem of the proliferation of telephone lines going out of the country, a problem faced by our country at present because of the great increase in telephone traffic in recent years. In addition, the project will permit the People's Republic of Benin to become less dependent in the sub-region in the area of telephone communications.

9927

CSO: 5500/5797

EARTH SATELLITE STATION TO BE BUILT WITH FRENCH AID

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 22 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "The government of Cape Verde has the highest regard for the policy of France, a country with which ours maintains excellent relations of friendship and cooperation," the minister of transports and communications said at the ceremony held on 17 May in Praia to lay the cornerstone for the first earth station for satellite communications.

In a brief address to the representatives of various national and French government departments, Cmdr Herculano Vieira said that the building of the earth station will allow Cape Verde to make direct contact, via satellite, with a number of countries, in particular Portugal, the United States, Senegal, Angola and France, the country financing the project, which is budgeted at 3 million dollars, according to an authorized source at the CTT [Posts, Telegraph and Telephone] EP.

"The intention is to provide the country with basic communications facilities. And because of this I want to express, on behalf of the government of Cape Verde, our most profound thanks for the aid France has given us," the Cape Verdian minister went on to stress.

The representative of France, in turn, said that the delivery of the materials for the earth station to the Cape Verdian authorities bears witness to the desire of his country to develop cooperation with Cape Verde in a basic developmental sector. He stressed that France assigns great importance to telecommunications among the African nations, with which it has undertaken projects in this field.

The plans for the building of the earth station, budgeted at 3 million dollars, were probably arranged, according to our CTT source, in 1981. The stock of equipment includes, among other things, a telecommunications containment device, broadcasting and receiving equipment and two energy meters. Information provided by the technical office of the CTT indicates that the station will be finished in the middle of August of this year. Engineer Lobo told us that the station will be able to transmit telephone, telegraph and telex communications, and in addition, will have the capability of receiving

telecasts. The study calls for two circuits for Senegal, France, Angola and the United States and three for Portugal, according to the same source.

In the opinion of the technical director of the CTT, this station provides a direct outlet for these countries, and he added that he hopes that in the future new ventures will emerge with a view to the development of the communications sector in Cape Verde.

Currently, a training course for earth station operators, lasting 3 months, is in progress at the CTT installations. The course, which is being attended by 10 students, is being offered by French experts, aided by two of our technicians who recently returned from an apprenticeship in France. Two maintenance technicians have just completed training in that country.

5157

CSO: 5500/5833

POSSIBLE RAIN DAMAGE TO AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nelson Duah]

[Excerpts]

AUTOMATIC telephone exchange equipment worth millions of cedis stands the risk of being damaged because water gets into it whenever it rains. The equipment installed in March 1959 is so delicate that no water should touch it.

The roof of the building housing the equipment at the Cantonments P & T telephone exchange is so seriously leaking that it may cave in at anytime.

When I visited the building yesterday, I found that the floor was covered with water. Mr M. K. Owusu, Secretary of the local Workers' Defence Committee who conducted me round the building showed me tarpaulins used to

cover the delicate equipment when it rains.

The battery room which gives power to the exchange when there is electricity failure is also completely waterlogged.

The WDC secretary told me that two weeks ago the workers threatened to leave the place if the machines were not protected from the water.

The WDC Secretary also referred to a new building which will be used to install new automatic telephone exchange equipment and said it is two and half years behind schedule.

He called on the corporation's management to bring pressure to bear on the contractor to finish work before the end of the year.

CSO: 5500/5835

TV VIEWING CHANGES BLACK LIFESTYLES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Jun 82 p 11

[Text] The lifestyle of Blacks has changed ... only a few months of exposure to TV 2/3, according to a survey by the Marketing and Research Department of Grey-Phillips, Bunton Mundel and Blake.

The department recently talked to 20 men and women separately who own TV sets and found that Black families seemed to have become more closely knit.

Together

"When you come home in the evenings, you know your family is together; the children are indoors, and not in the streets," said one of the Blacks questioned.

Most people bought television sets for their children's sake, as they felt the biggest advantage of television was its educational effect. Their children's English had improved, and their general knowledge was growing.

Although there were complaints about the effect of TV on children's bedtime and study habits, adults felt they, too, were complementing their education.

Men sometimes used TV as an escape from marital arguments, and women complained that their husbands used TV as an excuse for not taking them out.

Disadvantage

The major disadvantage seemed to be that TV was a conversation-inhibitor--but, on the other hand, a substitute for expensive entertainment.

Everybody seemed to watch some TV everyday, but more selective about programmes. Although the news was a daily must, programmes which featured Black music or lifestyles did not appear to be popular.

"They are taking us back--they think we still belong to the old school," was the general comment.

Dubbing of programmes was criticised, as people felt programmes should be shown in the original language, or not at all.

The groups questioned generally agreed that TV2/3 reflected the rural, or homeland Black society, at the expense of the urban Black. "They want to project this whole place as a rural area."

The lack of experience of Black actors and news readers was criticised.

"The screen is showing the green veld in Transkei, while the news-reader is talking about snow in America," remarked one.

Another complaint was that the Black transmission did not end daily programmes with "Nkose Sikeleli Afrika" or "Morena Boloka," in the same way as TV1 closed with "The Voice."

The groups also commented on lifestyle inaccuracies in advertisements. For example, children are not served food or drink in chinaware. THEY use plastic or metal plates and cups, while china was used for adults.

It became evident that only a high standard of professionalism would satisfy Black audiences.

CSO: 5500/5844

PRIME MINISTER: CABLE TV LAW SHOULD PREVENT MONOPOLIES

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 20 May 82 p 3

[Article: "Sorsa Wants Domestic Programs, Cable TV Should Not Be Monopolized"]

[Text] In the opinion of Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa there is a need to place particular emphasis on the domestic level of programming in cable television legislation. In submitting legislation on cable television to the parliament in the near future there is no reason to organize this new media just for the transmission of foreign tv entertainment, stated Sorsa at a meeting of the League of Newspapers on Wednesday.

According to Sorsa the government does not have any intentions of monopolizing cable television and of permitting it to be monopolized. Area wide and economic equality must also be kept in mind, stated Sorsa.

Sorsa sees the rapid development of technology as the strongest development trait in the Finnish media in the last and present decades. "When one looks at recent developments in technology, one would think that the engineers and business leaders have reached their apex in this respect," states Sorsa.

'Editors Need More Knowledge of Society'

Even personnel working in editorial departments need more training according to Sorsa. The need for training is also demonstrated by the numbers alone. Approximately 150 new newspaper editors are needed annually, but approximately only 50 are trained each year, he noted.

"Mere communications training is not always sufficient, but there is also a need for editorial personnel who have a comprehensive knowledge of society and the world," stated Sorsa.

This spring there has been an exceptional degree of discussion on relations between the press and political decisionmakers. Their interests are not, of course, always identical, but there is a need for a better understanding of one another, considered Sorsa.

"This could be promoted if the political decisionmakers as well as editors would try to look at issues as issues and would not be so quick to doubt the other's motives. An evaluation of motives is, in general, a rather uncertain occupation even if it is as entertaining as speculating over drinks," stated Sorsa.

BRIEFS

STATE RADIO PARTICIPATING IN EURICON--The state-owned Finnish Broadcasting Corporation is the only Nordic tv corporation participating in the satellite experiment beginning on Tuesday in the area of the European Public Radio League. Fifteen EBU-member companies from Europe and North Africa will participate in the Euricon project, which will last until the end of the year. The general public will not see Euricon transmissions at least initially, they have been reserved for mutual experiments to be conducted by the public radio corporations. The purpose is to study the quality of satellite pictures and simultaneous digital voice transmissions in several different languages. The Finnish Broadcasting Corporation itself will not be able to receive Euricon transmissions since the corporation does not have the necessary antenna costing approximately 200,000 markkas, but it will receive a satellite picture during the test period through a link-up from the State Technical Research Institute's "receiving disc" on the roof of the water tower in Pasila. Euricon transmissions will be broadcast for 5 hours a day. The programming is made up of productions from the various public radio corporations. Primarily because of unresolved problems concerning copyrights, the public radio corporations of the other Nordic countries are not participating in the experiment. On the contrary, the Finnish Broadcasting Corporation was able to negotiate an agreement, according to which it does not have to submit any of its own programming for the experimental transmissions. The transmission of the programs will be conducted via a satellite owned by IBA OTS, a joint organ of British commercial tv companies. This same satellite is also being used for broadcasts by British Satellite Television Ltd., whose programming is being received by Helsinki Television. Helsinki Television cannot, however, participate in the Euricon experiment as an outside corporation of EBU and according to network chief Lennart Wasstrom it would not want to participate since it is conducting its own experiment with the Postal and Telegraph Administration. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 26 May 82 p 11] 10576

SWEDEN TO JOIN EURONET/DIANE IN SUMMER

Stockholm NY TEKNIK in Swedish 22 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Hans Werner]

[Text] This summer the Swedish Telecommunications network will be connected to the European data communications network called Euronet/Diane. The connection actually will be made in England.

Euronet is a data communications network that includes the EC countries. A large number of information services are included under the name Diane (Direct Information Access Network for Europe).

Euronet/Diane began operating in the spring of 1980. After long negotiations, agreement was reached in the fall of 1980 to connect Sweden to the system. On 18 December last year an agreement was signed between the Swedish government and the EC in Brussels.

The technical connection agreed on by the Swedish Telecommunications Service and the telecommunications authorities of the EC countries will occur this summer. At that time, it will become possible for Swedish users to conduct literature searches, for example, in data bases connected to Euronet/Diane.

A total of about 300 data bases are connected to the system. They are located at 36 data centers throughout Western Europe. The largest data center connected to Euronet belongs to the European Space Administration (ESA). It is located in Rome.

When Sweden becomes connected to the system, information stored in Sweden will become available to the EC countries. This will occur by way of the Telecommunications Service's equivalent of Euronet--Telepak.

Faster Deliveries

When the agreement with the EC was signed in Brussels on 15 March Harry Brynielsson, director of the Swedish Delegation for Scientific and Technical Information (DFI), said he would like to see closer cooperation on document deliveries, among other things.

A long-standing problem has been that a document can be located rapidly, but it may take a long time to produce it in some physical form. Now a number of systems are being developed for the transmission of entire documents.

Another important achievement is that, for example, users of the medical information center in Sweden (at the Karolinska Institute) eventually will be able to reserve and/or order a book or other document automatically after it has been located. This will eliminate a troublesome bottleneck in the flow of new specialized information.

9336

CS0: 5500/2258

BRITISH SEND UNAMPLIFIED SIGNAL 102 KM OVER OPTICAL FIBER

Sundbyberg MODERN ELEKTRONIK in Swedish 1 Apr 82 p 11

[Text] At British Telecom's research laboratory in Martlesham Heath, 140 Mbit/s signals have been transmitted successfully over a 102-km single-mode optical fiber. This is the longest transmission ever achieved at this pulse velocity without intermediate amplification.

The optical connections now built by British Telecom for long-distance calls require amplifiers at about 8-km intervals, while conventional coaxial cables require amplification every 2 km. The successful experiment conducted at the Martlesham laboratories may make it possible to use optical transmission systems to bridge distances of 30 km or more without repeater stations.

The single-mode fiber used in the experiment has a core with an extremely small diameter so that the light-carrying central region has room for only one type of light path.

This reduces to a great extent the dispersion in the fiber--from about 1 ns/km for a multi-mode fiber of the "graded index" type to as little as 10 to 100 ps for 30 km of a single-mode fiber.

Additional advantages have been gained from the transition to a longer wavelength (deeper into the infrared) which has reduced losses. At a wavelength of 1,300 nm single-mode fibers have an attenuation of about 0.4 to 0.5 dB/km and it drops to 0.25 to 0.35 dB/km at a wavelength of 1,500 nm, the wavelength used in the experiment. The losses over the 102 km connection containing 11 splices were measured at 3 dB--an extremely low value. All the fibers were manufactured at Martlesham.

The dispersion caused by irregularities in the material was kept within acceptable limits by using transmitters with a sharply reduced spectral width. This is accomplished by "injection locking" with two lasers. At the receiving end of the fiber, receivers were used that were especially sensitive to the wavelength, 1,500 nm, used here. They used PIN detectors manufactured of GaInAs material with GaAs FET amplifiers in a hybrid circuit which also was designed and produced at Martlesham.